THE FACT THAT AN APPLICATION FORM HAS BEEN SUPPLIED, ON WHATEVER DATE, WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED AS AN EXCUSE FOR THE LATE SUBMISSION OF AN APPLICATION. CANDIDATES WHO DELAY THEIR REQUESTS FOR FORMS UNTIL A LATE DATE WILL DO SO AT THEIR OWN RISK.

Note 1.—If any candidate has appeared at the examination held in October 1939, for entry to the Indian Military Academy, the Indian Air Force, through the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, and/or the Royal Indian Navy, and, not being successful thereat, wishes to appear at the examination to be held in March/April 1940, he must submit his application by the prescribed date without waiting for the results of the former examination. Should he have been successful, his candidature for the March/April examination will be cancelled.

Note 2.—The approximate cost of training for the Royal Indian Navy is £260.

C. MacI. G. Ogilvie,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

No. G. 5519—*G. M.* 2-39-38, *dated* 19*th December* 1939.

The following Notice D. Dis. F. No. 22-39—Pol., dated the 2nd December 1939, regarding Iraque Passport Regulation issued by the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, is published for general information :—

"Under additional Iraque passport regulation, no person shall leave Iraque without having his passport or travel permit endorsed with permission to depart, such permission to be given free of charge and to be obtained from the Passport Office at Bagdad, Mosul or Basra or in such other manner as may be prescribed by the Chief Passport Officer."

No. G. 5671—*G. M.* 9-39-8, *dated* 20*th December* 1939.

B. S. Ghana Shamiah, Librarian of the Munireddipalyam Reading Room, Bangalore, is permitted to change his name to "S. Shamanna."

No. G. 5650—*P. H.* 83-39-2, *dated* 20*th December* 1939.

The following notification issued by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg about the plague regulations in force in Coorg is hereby published for general information.

By Order,
P. H. KRISHNA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 28*th November* 1939.

Plague Regulations in Force in Coorg.

D. Dis. No. 190—341-39. Whereas the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that certain parts of the Province of Coorg are visited by, and other parts are threatened with, an outbreak of the dangerous disease known as plauge;

And whereas the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force in the said Province are insufficient to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof;

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), and in supersession of the regulations issued with his notification D. Dis. No. 185—387-38, dated the 23rd November 1938, the Chief Commissioner is hereby pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations to be observed throughout the said Province for a period of one year from the 1st December 1939:

General Organisation.

1. The general supervision of the arrangements for dealing with plague in Coorg is vested in the Commissioner, under the control of, and subject to report in all important matters to the Chief Commissioner. The Commissioner shall have authority to depute, either generally or specially, to the Assistant Commissioners or any other person, any powers which may under this Regulation, be exercised by him: provided that any such delegation shall at once be reported to the Chief Commissioner.

2. The Commissioner may in cases of emergency issue such orders relating to matters not specifically dealt with herein as may appear necessary, provided that they do not conflict with the general principles of these rules.

3. Subject to the general control of the Commissioner, the Civil Surgeon, as Chief Health Officer of the Province is directly responsible for the conduct of purely medical arrangements in connection with plague.

4. The term "Medical Officer" in these rules means and includes:—

(*a*) the Civil Surgeon,
(*b*) the Assistant Health Officer, the Resident Medical Officer, Virajpet, or Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of a Government or District Board Dispensary or Hospital, or detailed for special plague duty by the Civil Surgeon,
(*c*) the Sanitary Inspectors of Coorg and their Sanitary Assistants,
(*d*) any other person appointed by the Chief Commissioner to be a Medical Officer for the purposes of these rules.

5. Any orders issued or action taken of special importance or general application by any person exercising authority under these rules shall be immediately reported to the Commissioner.

6. A copy of any general orders issued by the Commissioner to the Civil Surgeon, Assistant Commissioners or other person so empowered under Rule 1 shall immediately be sent to the Chief Commissioner.

7. A report of any outbreak of plague shall be sent without delay by the Civil Surgeon to the Commissioner, who will report the same to the Chief Commissioner. Unless the Commissioner by special order otherwise directs, weekly reports and monthly statements in the prescribed form shall be sent by the Civil Surgeon to the Commissioner who will report the same to the Chief Commissioner.

Precautions against the importation of plague.

8. The Heads of villages are empowered to prevent the entrance of strangers (other than Government officers) from infected parts into their villages for a period of ten days, and any person attempting to enter any such village after being warned against such entry will render himself liable to be dealt with under Rule 22 *infra*.

9. Patels and all Government officials not being local authorities shall report to the nearest local authority the arrival of any person known to have come from an infected area as soon as possible. By local authority is meant—

(*a*) Medical Officer,
(*b*) if there be no Medical Officer, the Nad Parpattigar,
(*c*) if there be no Medical Officer or Nad Parpattigar, the Station House Officer,
(*d*) in the case of coffee, rubber, pepper, or other estates of 50 acres or more, the Estate-owner, Superintendent or agent,
(*e*) the village Patel, in default of (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).

10. If the report be made to a Medical Officer, he shall arrange to observe such person in such manner as the Civil Surgeon may by rule prescribe. Provided that no gosha female shall be required to present herself for inspection but that she may be examined at her residence by a female deputed for the purpose by a local authority.

If the report be made to a Parpattigar, Station House Officer, Estate-owner, Superintendent or agent or village Patel he shall keep such person under such observation as may be possible for ten days, and shall report to the nearest Medical Officer with the least possible delay any cases of high fever with glandular swellings or other suspicious symptoms which the person under observation may develop.

11. All persons entering Coorg from an area suspected to be infected with plague may be required to be inoculated against plague if they do not hold a certificate of inoculation and to expose all their belongings or merchandise to the sun for not less than three hours either at the boundary of Coorg or at any other place appointed by the Commissioner and they may be required to obtain certificates showing that the same has been carried out before being allowed to proceed further into Coorg.

In the case of persons leaving an infected area in Coorg, such persons may, before leaving the infected area, be required (1) to obtain a certificate certifying that they themselves and all members of their household have been inoculated against plague, and (2) to expose their belongings or merchandise for not less than three hours at the place appointed by the Medical Officer.

12. (*a*) It shall be the duty of every person to report to the nearest village pátel or one of the officers of the Health Department or Dispensary or to the Civil Surgeon the occurrence of any mortality among rats or a case of plague or of high fever with glandular swellings or other suspicious symptoms in any household.

(*b*) Every Estate-owner, Superintendent or agent shall report at once to the nearest Medical Officer, Parpattigar or Station House Officer, the occurrence of any mortality among rats on the estate, as well as the occurrence of a case of plague or of high fever with glandular swellings or of unusual sickness among the coolies or others employed on the estate under his charge or in his possession.

13. When the local authority is not a Medical Officer, he shall at once communicate to the nearest Medical Officer, and to such other officer as the Commissioner may direct, any report made to him under Rule 12 *supra* or any information otherwise received: and if he be a Patel he shall also report to the Parpattigar.

Rules relating to municipalities and villages.

14. When any building or place within a Municipality, notified area or village is in an infectious state by reason of dead rats being found therein or when in any building or place within such localities there is, or there is good reason to believe that there may be, a person suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague, or to have so lately suffered as to be in an infectious state or likely from recent contact with plague cases to be in an infectious state, the Commissioner, or subject to the Commissioner's control, the Civil Surgeon, or any member of the Public Health Department, or any plague officer appointed generally or specially by the Commissioner in this behalf, may inspect such person and building or place and take any such action as is herein below described.

(a) Patients:—

(i) Remove whenever possible such person to one of the places of accommodation provided for persons suffering from plague, and there detain and treat him until he shall have been certified by the Medical Officer in charge to be free from infection;

(ii) Take measures for segregating and detaining such person in his own house or in some other suitable place if, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the place is such that he can be segregated therein without great risk of spreading the infection.

(b) Contacts:—

If he considers it necessary, and when the infection is confined to so small an area that contacts can be accurately known, he may remove any person or persons living or found to be in the building or place either for detention and observation in a place appointed for this purpose, or to facilitate the disinfection of the premises.

(c) Infected buildings:—

Take such steps as may be necessary for cleansing and disinfecting the building or place or for improving its ventilation and lighting or for improving the sanitary condition of the locality provided that the room in which a sick person is lying shall not be disinfected until after the death, recovery or removal of the patient.

(d) Relief:—

(i) In the case of poor persons pay immediate compensation for articles destroyed or damaged in the process of disinfection;

(ii) In the case of removal and detention under this rule, make prompt provision for the supply of rations, which may be given free, if necessary.

No person segregated or detained under this rule shall leave the place of segregation or detention except with the permission of the officer in charge.

Provided that:—

No person suffering from plague or from any other disease whose death appears to be imminent shall be removed from his house, except at the desire of himself or his relatives.

(e) Costs:—

The cost of all anti-plague measures under these regulations shall be borne by Government.

15. Patients suffering from plague who or whose relations object to the use of English medicine shall be permitted to avail themselves of the services of native practitioners.

16. Any building or place which is required for and is in the opinion of the Civil Surgeon, or the Medical Officer deputed by him in this behalf, suitable for the accommodation of persons suffering from plague or of those who have been in contact with them, may be entered upon and occupied by the Commissioner (if untenanted, without any notice whatsoever and, if tenanted after 24 hours' notice in writing conspicuously posted on such house or building) and may be used for the purposes of such accommodation, and the owner or lessee of such building or place shall not be entitled to anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which the ground or building may remain in the occupation of the Commissioner, provided that the Commissioner shall be bound, thoroughly to cleanse and disinfect the ground or building and, in the case of buildings also to whitewash it internally and externally before vacating it.

17. The Commissioner may empower any officer in a town, village or area to inquire from any householder or head of a family, regarding the health of the household or regarding arrivals at and departure from the household or to see any person, except a gosha female in the household, and such householder or head of a family shall be bound to answer truly the questions asked him by any such officer.

18. The bodies of persons who have died of plague which are to be disposed of by burial, shall be buried in graves six feet deep and four feet apart, in places well away from habitations and sources of water-supply, and the Commissioner shall have power to appoint places for their burial and to prohibit their burial in any place not so prescribed. In cases in which bodies are burnt, this shall be completely done in an isolated locality. The expense in the case of persons who have died of plague whose relatives are unable to pay for their proper disposal may be by order of Commissioner, paid out of plague funds.

19. In an infected area the Commissioner or a Medical Officer with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, may order the evacuation of infected houses and houses in their neighbourhood, or generally of an infected locality :

Provided that before issuing or authorising an order for compulsory evacuation, the Commissioner shall either provide adequate and suitable shelter within reasonable distance for the persons evicted, together with the necessary water-supply and arrangements for watch and ward or shall satisfy himself that such shelter and water-supply have been provided. The Commissioner shall also satisfy himself that the compulsory evacuation is necessary to avert the further spread of the disease, or is in the interests of the affected population, taking account of climatic conditions.

The Commissioner may require all persons who evacuate their houses voluntarily, or are evicted under this regulation, to reside in such place as he may appoint.

If the Commissioner is of opinion that the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of plague, he may take summary measures for the destruction of such hut or shed and of the materials of which it is constructed.

The Commissioner or any other person authorised by him in his behalf may direct that any building or place shall be inspected and disinfected and that all rats found thereon shall be destroyed, and he may, to facilitate the same, order the temporary removal of any articles from such premises.

20. In an infected area or in a district adjoining an infected area, the Commissioner may close any existing market and may appoint special places where markets may be held and may prescribe limits beyond which it shall not be lawful for persons bringing articles for sale from or to an infected area to pass.

21. The Commissioner may direct that at any place in his district any consignment of grain or other produce or merchandise or goods being conveyed by road or otherwise, shall be examined, and shall, if necessary be unloaded and exposed to the sun in such manner and for such period as he may fix.

22. Any person disobeying or contravening or refusing to submit himself to any regulation made under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, or obstructing any measure which has been taken by Government, or which any authority or officer appointed under competent authority to carry out such regulation has been required or empowered to take under any such regulation, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or both.

D. H. Biscoe,
For Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.